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Special Employee A. L. Rodau,

Washington, D.C., Aug. 1-5, 1919.

Report for July 1 to 31, 1919.

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NOTED

P. 23

I N D E X.

**IN RE: BOLSHIEVIKI MOVEMENT IN AMERICA: UNION OF RUSSIAN
WORKERS-ANARCHISTS COMMUNISTS: FIRST BRANCH OF
RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS-BOLSHIEVIKI, ETC.**

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S U M M A R Y R E P O R T

EXPENSES.

Respectfully submitted,

Anton L. Rodau

Special Employee.

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| REPORT MADE BY: A. L. Rodau | PLACE WHERE MADE: Washington, D. C. | DATE WHEN MADE: 8/1-5/19 | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/1-31/19. |
| TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: IN RE: BOLSHEVIKI MOVEMENT IN AMERICA: UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS; ANARCHISTS COMMUNISTS: FIRST BRANCH OF RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS BOLSHEVIKI. | | | |
| STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, EVIDENCE COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.: AT BALTIMORE, SCRANTON, PHILADELPHIA: | | | |

AT BALTIMORE, SCRANTON, PHILADELPHIA:

The following is a summary of the above investigation from July 1st to July 31st, inclusive:

The radical movement in Baltimore is divided as follows: Union of Russian Workers, Anarchists Communists, First Branch of Russian Socialists, Bolsheviki, and many others. Agent, however, will deal mainly with these two mentioned.

SOJUZ RUSSKICH RABOCHICH - Union of Russian Workers, Anarchists Communists. This organization has about 350 members and is divided into three branches. Branch No. 1 with headquarters at the I. W. W. Hall at Eastern and 3rd Streets. Branch No. 2 headquarters at 3714 Eastern Avenue. Branch No. 3 is at 924 Bevan Street. Branch No. 1 is the strongest, having most of the members and also supplying agitators and organizers to the other two branches. Branch No. 2 is reputed to be the weakest, having the least membership, and No. 3 is somewhat stronger than No. 2. The following members, who belong to Branch No. 1 are the leading spirits of the anarchistic movement in the City of Baltimore:

First, M. Beresin, who is a technical dentist by occupation and a forceful speaker of anarchy and speaks more upon the mentioned theme than any other member of the Union of Russian Workers in Baltimore. He is also a writer of articles in various Russian anarchistic publications upon the subject of anarchy, his latest article appearing in the weekly newspaper "Khlib i Volia" (Bread and Freedom), Volume 1, Number 22, July 24, 1919. This paper is published at 133 East 15th Street, New York, by the Fed-

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erated Unions of Russian Workers of the United States and Canada. In connection with the title of this paper appears the well-known motto "The Spirit that Destroys is the Spirit that Creates". N. Stepanuk is editor and secretary of this paper. This particular article is entitled "The Philosophy of Nietzsche and Anarchism". In this article he states that many so-called anarchist individuals consider Nietzsche as their teacher and as an advocate of anarchy. M. Berezin does not fully agree with these statements and sets forth what real anarchy is, and finishes this article with the following paragraph: "Anarchy defends and directs the liberty of the individual; communism again defends the liberty of many and directs this liberty in the relation of one to the other. Therefore, the most complete maximillian personal liberty is created by anarchism communism." Agent is well acquainted with M. Berezin, who resides at 2211 1/2 Pratt Street, near Madeira Street.

Second is Sokolowski, also a leader of the anarchists in Baltimore, being their literary agent and who sells purely anarchistic literature at the Russian meetings. Sokolowski is the one who loaned to Agent book entitled "Dying Society and Anarchy", by Jean Grave, which Agent will translate later in this report. Agent noticed where Sokolowski keeps a great amount of anarchistic literature in a closet at the I. W. W. headquarters at Eastern and 3rd Streets. Sokolowski also speaks and agitates anarchy.

Third is Moroz, who is one of the leaders of the anarchists and speaker, although the least intelligent one of the above mentioned.

Fourth is Stephan Zedyk, an anarchist very active in

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the movement, speaks sometimes, but is rather unintelligent and believes in anarchy like a fanatic. He is out on bail at the present time pending deportation proceedings against him.

(5) Mrs. Rubin, who is a widow or divorcee and has a little girl of about eight years. She is also a leader in the Union of Russian Workers; speaks frequently but unintelligently; has expressed herself on several occasions, advocating strongly for sabotage and bloodshed against capitalists and Government.

(6) Mike Scherba, a prominent figure among the anarchists, although not a speaker.

(7) One Michnuk, active among the anarchists, but illiterate.

(8) One Snigursky, a more intelligent man, somewhat prominent among the anarchists.

(9) John Brunett, leader and manager of the First Branch of the Union of Russian Workers, considered as the brains of this organization in Baltimore.

(10) Turek, somewhat prominent among the anarchists in Baltimore.

(11) One Iodore Rieznikov, 115 Jackson Place. Six years in the United States. No citizen. Recently returned to Baltimore after a stay of a few months in North Carolina. Somewhat prominent among the anarchists in Baltimore.

At a meeting on July 2nd at 3714 Eastern Avenue, which is the headquarters of the Second Branch of the Union of Russian Workers, Agent got acquainted with most of the fellows which he will mention and who are of some prominence among the anarchists. Vladuk, Savchuk, Chernov, Shaldak, Holovejko, (this last one is a speaker and a prominent leader and agitator of anarchy in Baltimore) Kherplini, also prominent among the anarchists, Schastny.

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Satkevich, Kuropata, Zajouk, Lopatin, Krivostidi. At this meeting Moroz delivered a speech on current events, in which he openly advocated anarchy and the overthrow of the Government. Agent asked him whether the Union of Russian Workers are identical as the Anarchists Communists and he answered affirmatively. He also explained to Agent some of the principles of it, trying to convince Agent to enter their society. Agent also learned at that meeting that no demonstration which was anticipated would be held on July 4th in Baltimore, as they feared machine guns would be used against them. Moroz also advocated in his speech direct action, sabotage and general strikes as the only way of gaining their goal for which they fight.

That same evening Agent went home together with Moroz and Agent put to him various questions as to the Union of Russian Workers and he stated that they are anarchists and I.W.Ws; that not only did they believe in anarchism communism, but also in syndicalism; also stated that although they adhere to the theory of the French syndicalist as to sabotage and general strikes, yet they go a step further in anarchy.

On July 4th the picnic which was to be held by the Union of Russian Workers jointly with all other radical organizations of Baltimore at Liberty Park was not permitted to be held by the county authorities. Among those who congregated near the entrance of this Park were Mike Scherba, Mrs. Rubin and others. Mike Scherba suggested chopping the policemen's heads off for not allowing this picnic to be held. However, no violent attempts were made. One Russian, whose name Agent did not learn, stated to Agent that if the meeting which was to be held July 4th in New York would be held against the Bolsheviks and the anarchists,

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under the auspices of Senator King, in which he is to advocate a resolution of a death penalty against those that mailed explosives, they would blow up the hall and kill Senator King. Agent sounded this Russian, endeavoring to receive any specific data he might know of such plan, but could not learn any more from him.

Among those that came to this picnic were a great many colored people belonging to the Unions in Baltimore and who sympathized with the Russian radical movements, but mostly were Russians. Mrs. Rubin suggested to go and notify M. Berезин not to come to the picnic and bring along with him the speaker Adolf Shnabel, who was to come from New York to deliver a lecture at this picnic. Adolf Shnabel is well-known to this Bureau as one of the anarchistic leaders in this country and Agent has made previous reports upon him in the last two years. Agent, in company of Scherba and Mrs. Rubin, proceeded to Berezin's home, but he was not in, and learned that Shnabel did not arrive to this meeting. Agent some time later learned from Theodore Rudoy, anarchist speaker of New York, that Shnabel did not come to Baltimore on July 4th as he broke a leg on his way to the railroad station.

On July 13th at a meeting of the Union of Russian Workers, Brunett, Zedvk, Morog and Sokolowski being the main agitators, the following motions were passed: (1) To establish a defence fund for the Union of Russian Workers in order to assist any of the members who may be arrested in any part of the country that they may have sufficient funds to send good counsel for their defence. (2) Also, that the publication "Khlieb i Volja" (Bread and Freedom) is to become a daily paper and Balti-

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more will support it with money. (3)

At a picnic on July 19th, given under the auspices of Nikolenko's Church jointly with the anarchists and Bolsheviki of Baltimore of which Agent will report later, there was brought by the Union of Russian Workers the notorious anarchistic speaker Theodore Rudoy, with whom Agent got acquainted very well and he stated to Agent that he is twenty-four years old; that he has been in this country 4½ years; that he is not a citizen or never took out first papers, and that he is at the present time out on bail pending deportation proceedings against him.

At this meeting, while Agent discussed the subject of anarchy with Theodore Rudoy, Sokolowski, Berezin, Zedyk and others, Sokolowski stated to Agent that the organization of the Union of Russian Workers have no program or constitution, that they believe in principles of anarchy; that until recently they distributed red membership booklets in which the principles of their organization were mentioned. The substance of these booklets is the overthrow of Government and laws. A copy of this membership booklet is in the possession of this Bureau and also the translation thereof. However, they stated that they discontinued issuing these membership booklets because ^{many} of those who had them in their possession were arrested and tried on account of it and that they have substituted these red booklets with plain white membership cards on which nothing of the principles are mentioned. Sokolowski stated to Agent that if Agent wants to get acquainted with the principles of the Union of Russian Workers, which they recognize, that he will give Agent a book entitled "Dying Society and Anarchy", written by Jean Grave. This book embraces the biggest portion of their principles, as

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they do not believe in systematizing a program, this being against the ideals of anarchy. He also told Agent that he would not part with this book for \$500.00 but that in the near future the Union of Russian Workers will reprint this book and it will be for sale.

Agent hereby translates portions of this book in order to identify the Union of Russian Workers as anarchists communists. Before doing so, however, Agent wishes to call attention to the fact that every week this book is advertised in the publication "Khlib i Volja" and other Union of Russian Workers papers; that this book is in print at the present time and will be spread broadcast in the near future among the members of the Union of Russian Workers. This particular copy that Agent borrowed from Sokolowski and had photostated in the Bureau, was published by Golos Truda, a newspaper publication discontinued at the present time but at that time located at 586 East 140th Street, New York. This particular copy is a translation of 1917. This book was written years ago by Jean Grave, a French anarchistic writer and originator of certain portions of anarchistic theory, and is entitled in the French language "La Société Mourante et L'Anarchie". This book is divided into twenty-three chapters, the more important sections of which Agent submits translation thereof:

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Chapter 1 - The Idea of Anarchism and its Development:

"Anarchy is the denial of authority. Authority again guides its existence as absolutely necessary to defend different society institutions - family, religion, ownership, etc. - and for that reason creates a whole row of weapons which assures its activity and obedience to it; the main of these weapons are - law, court proceedings, army, legislative and executive authority. That is why, being forced to answer on everything, the idea of anarchism had to fight with all society prejudices; she had to fathom all teachings of mankind in order to show that its understanding entirely corresponds to the physiological and psychological

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nature of mankind as well as in the learning of natural laws; that at the same time, on the other hand, the present organization of society is against any logic, against any healthy thinking as a result of which the unfitness of our societies are shown, which frequently is subject to revolutionary exhibitions which are called out by the accumulated anger of those whom the arbitrariness of the existing institution is choking. When the ^{anarchists} ~~authorities~~ are fighting the authorities they must criticize all those institutions of which the authorities appear as defenders and which she endeavors to prove the necessity of such institutions in order to rectify her own existence(the existence of authorities).

Therefore, the territory of anarchists ideas is spreading, taking as the first step the simple political denial. Then anarchy must put under criticism all economic and social prejudices and work out such a formula which denies private ownership, which lays in the fundamentals of the present economic system and at the same time express (anarchy ought to express) certain ideals in regards to the future. And, therefore, together with "anarchism" naturally arose "Communism".

Page 2, Paragraph 1, marked in red, is as follows:

"Hatred to the authorities, demand of socialist character have existed since long: they are born at that moment when man begins to feel that he is oppressed. But through how many different degrees did this idea have to travel before it took its present form?"

Page 3, marked, reads as follows:

Internationalism has created in Switzerland the 'Jurien

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Federation', in which Bakunin preached the idea of Proudhon - anarchy, hatred to authority, - and developing, spreading and combining itself together with social necessities. From this time on begins the present development of the present anarchistic movement."

Pages 3 and 4, marked in red, reads as follows:

"Regardless of the crusades adopted against it (anarchy) by all those who represent the different divisions of social thought, regardless of the slander, accusations, prisons, the anarchistic idea has laid a path for itself. Groups are established in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, England, Norway, America, Australia; organs are created for propaganda in all languages - Slavish, German, Yiddish, Armenian, - and in all places. But what is more important, from a small group of unsatisfied, anarchistic ideas have spread among all classes of society everywhere that man's mind works. Art, science, literature, are being absorbed with new ideas of good service to its carriers.

In the beginning these ideas were just little, not more than little insignificant formulas, unclear requests, more often just simple expressions of protest instead of real persuasion. Now anarchistic ideas do not only formulate themselves clearly, but the people who spread them admit that they are spreading anarchism and then do not fear to call themselves by its real name."

Page 5, marked, reads as follows:

"The problem of the anarchists was, namely, to show the injustice of taking land and products of labor of the past generations by a minority of parasites and to destroy such authority of Government, first by showing its damaging effect upon the develop-

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ment of mankind and her (the Government) role of defender of the privileged classes and of her unworthy principles upon which she makes her institutions to appear just."

Page 6, marked, reads as follows:

"Anarchism has its martyrs - some of them die, some of them are locked in prisons - yet it remains alive and full of strength and the amount of its propagandists grows and grows. . . The great area of anarchistic ideas draws to itself all those in whom the feeling of self pride exists and all those who crave for justice and truth."

Page 10, marked, reads as follows:

". . . In present society you must be either a thief or be robbed, either an oppressor or be oppressed, there is nothing between. He who wants to help the other risks often in being fooled. Therefore, the man with bad judgment concludes that men cannot live unless they fight with each other.

Anarchists say reversely; that society must be based upon the closest of solidarity. . ."

Page 15, marked, reads as follows:

"Undoubtedly the first thing that the anarchists will have to do in order to insure successful revolution is to grab general riches; call together the unfortunates to take in their hands all the magazines; weapons and land; to move in healthy quarters; to destroy all hardships in which they have had to live until now; to destroy all documents which are based upon the rights of ownership, all notarial documents, all cadastres, notes - all this will have to be looked over and cleaned up."

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Page 16, marked, reads as follows:

"The learning of mankind is so great that the most gifted can only learn part of it. Therefore, the idea of anarchism cannot be concentrated in the minds of a few individuals who would draw borders and establish a program. It (anarchy) can only be worked by united efforts. . . ." (Agent's note - The translation of this sentence confirms that the anarchists have no established program, as they are against such.)

Page 17, marked, reads as follows:

"If we would only satisfy ourselves with one declamation and by exclamations then our problems and the problems of our readers would be very easy. There would be no hard problems and no necessity for arguments and logic, because to say or to write phrases of the kind would be enough." - 'Comrades, the bosses use, the bourgeois are good for nothings, Government heads - are crooked! Let's arise, kill all the capitalists, burn all the factories, etc., it isn't very hard!'. . . The thing is that it is not sufficient to say or write that the working man is exploited: it must also be explained to him that by changing rulers exploitation does not cease."

Page 20, marked, reads as follows:

"If the working men really wish to be liberated they must understand that liberation will not come by itself; that it must be fought for, and that self-development is one of the forms of the social battle."

Page 28, marked, reads as follows:

"Such a state of things, when the injustice of it convinces them who suffer from it, cannot exist long. The working men will demand the free use of the products of their labor and, if

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they are denied this, they will revolutionize; then the bourgeois may hide themselves as much as they want under the imagination that man generally is foolish: the revolution, however, will arrive just the same. . . . Regardless what will happen the revolution will just the same arrive. The Sphinx sets before us this question and we reply without fear because we, the anarchists, are destroyers of law and ownership. . . . We shall also see in connection with it what are really the causes which make us anarchists and revolutionists. The advocates of private ownership have given it an inheritance that are the fundamentals of the present society system, from it flows the power of the Government, families as they are today, the judicial power, the army, all these that oppress and destroy our institutions - authorities, religion also - but we shall not bother with ^{that which} ~~it~~ has been killed already (religion), and we shall let the dead rest in peace."

Page 37, marked, reads as follows:

"Therefore, if we wish the bourgeois to hand over their ownership they cannot complain that we rob them, because this very ownership is the product of thievery."

Page 40, marked, reads as follows:

"That is why the anarchists are against wedding ceremonies and they are of the opinion that if two persons love each other they need not wait for the permission of a third person that they may unite themselves. If they desire to do so society has no business about it and they have nothing to interfere for. Besides, because they have given themselves to each other, the union of man and woman should not be made unbreakable. They should not be compelled to live with each other until they die if they begin to

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dislike each other; ~~this~~ what their free will has created, the same will may destroy."

Page 42, marked, appears as follows:

"If a man and woman desire to live through all their lives together the anarchists do not disturb them in their plan, it must be on those principles that these unions must be free. . . They denounce the interference of a foolish and monotonous law in such complicated feelings as these which are connected with love."

Page 50, marked, appears as follows:

"But the working man, what has he to defend? What does he need? The entire Government machinery which is exclusively supported on his account brings no use to him except, perhaps, that it reminds him that he has one right: - that he can die from hunger amidst the riches which he created."

Page 53, marked, appears as follows:

"We, therefore, may conclude that if law is only an expression of the will of the strong we need only to obey it when we have no power to denounce it. But there is nothing which can rectify it and these illustrious laws are only a question of more or less power. Therefore, when some charlatans who speak to the working man and lean their arguments to law, the working men ought to laugh in their faces and ask "Have these people who have created the law advised themselves about it with them (the charlatans) What is funnier than the desire to make us obey laws of former generations, make us believe that we must honor those imaginations which were brought out by man some fifty years ago to make a law of the same. This insolence is funny with which mankind believes in obeying the present understanding with things that were

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created in the past."

Page 56, marked, reads as follows:

"This only creates a hypocrisy. You accuse a man of murder and in order to show him that he has done wrong, you execute him through an executioner, who is the higher murderer in the service of society. Neither you nor the executioner will be so soft hearted to think that you yourself are risking with life. You act under cover of the armed power which defends you; we who are fighting the ruling classes say to the judges: 'Admit that you are his defenders (the executioner's) and leave us alone with your loud phrases; hang on to these privileges which defend you, use that power which general ignorance has given you, but leave alone trial and justice because this has nothing to do with justice.'"

Page 63, marked, reads as follows:

"You call a criminal such person who kills somebody in order to satisfy his laziness and bad habits, but who injects in them that idea to do it if not your society? You punish him when he commits this act in a small form, but you keep up whole armies which you send to distant lands to do the same thing upon defenceless people and do it in greater proportions. To us anarchists who fight against Government, the laws mean nothing more than a hypocritical mask by which is covered all possible crimes of our rulers and which we must tear off (the mask). It is time to break away from these foolish prejudices and begin to fight openly against the institutions which debase man's personality: free men cannot recognize any law which tries to convict other people."

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Page 78, marked, reads as follows:

"We have said already that property does not belong by right to those with whom it is found. Thievery, robbery and murder, covered with the loud names of reward of laws, colonization, civilization, patriotism, have played a great part in forming this step."

Page 80, marked, reads as follows:

"And so the war cannot give to the working men anything. There is nothing of interest connected with it for us and we have nothing to defend to our own lives and for that reason the best way is not to risk it in a most foolish manner for the comfort of our rulers and exploiters."

On Page 88, speaking of conscription, army and law, appears as follows:

"And, thanks to those lies, they have made the working men without thinking pay a 'tax of blood'; thanks to that sophism she was enabled to take systematically from different tribes the most healthy and budding youth and send them to a physical and mental perdition, to prisons which they call 'barracks'. No one has asked by what right it is demanded that they should have their lives converted into automats for seven, five or three years and that they should become dumb weapons of murder and for cannon food."

Page 90, marked, reads as follows:

"Once you become a soldier you are no more a man, you are an automat, compelled to obey commands."

Page 93, marked, reads as follows:

The Army is no more than a school of demoralization which is only capable to group ^{of specialists} detectives, parasites and drunks."

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Page 94, marked, reads as follows:

"We do not want any longer to be a toy in your hands; we do not want any longer to serve the defenders of your privileges; we do not want to wear the shameful butler's livery on your military service; we do not want to obey the oppression of your discipline Go, you unfortunate pauper, to destruction on account of the magic word 'patriotism', or on account of fear of court martial, to spend the best years of your youth in that school of demoralization which is called barracks (soldier's training camps). Go, know what fate awaits you!"

Page 96, marked, reads as follows:

"Therefore, there is only one way: do not go to that penitentiary (military camps) from which you will leave demoralized, beaten and wrecked. If you wish to remain a man do not become a soldier; if you cannot stand insults do not put on a uniform. If you have already made that blunder and when you find yourself in such condition that you cannot stand the indignation any longer, then do not beat or fight your commander! better kill him outright! You will have to pay for it just the same!"

Page 97, marked, reads as follows:

"Upon defenceless communities they set up soldiers in whom systematic beastly instincts are developed and they allow themselves to do everything which a mad beast is capable of doing: they rape women, they kill children, they burn whole villages, they drive out inhabitants who, wishing to save themselves, run to some desert and there, invariably, die from hunger. And all this is considered entirely natural and permissible. In such way the civilized nation plans the culture of the wild people!"

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Page 113, under the caption "Why are we Revolutionists", appears as follows:

"We have before shown (at least we hoped that we showed) that all people without distinction have a right for free development and to fully satisfy their needs, and that the Government authorities, private ownership, and other institutions which have been created by the classes for the defence of their privileges and which are based on robbing of the masses, have no right whatsoever to exist."

Pages 119 and 120, marked, reads as follows:

"The minute will come when man, regardless how peaceful he may be, will answer force with force and, upon exploitation, with revolutionary deeds. Those who wish that society should be re-organized without any violent commotions may better depart with this dream, because it is an impossibility. Ideas are developed and lead us directly to a revolution. It is too bad that it is to be so. No laments will help and once the revolution is unavoidable the only remedy to assist her in progress is to take part in it and try to make our ideals possible. . . . And progress cannot come without violent commotion and victims and we only can congratulate those who will fall in the storm and hope that their example will call new fighters, greater numbers, and other attacks will be harder."

Page 126, marked, reads as follows:

"First of all the anarchists must refuse to fight with whole armies against armies, from regular attacks in open fields, from military strategy and tactics which commands regiments like a chess player commands the figures on the board. In the fight

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is necessary first of all to strike upon the institutions, to burn documents which show the right of ownership, book registers, notarial goods, and to destroy all boundary signs, to destroy all kinds of official notes, etc., the expropriation of the capitalists and the taking over of ownership for general use and to give it to the masses to use: this is more of a thing for small and spread out groups, a thing of small attacks more than of regular battles. . . ."

Page 128, marked, reads as follows:

"We approve, for instance, (and we wish that such things should happen often) that the man who will be put by our society organization in a way in which it is impossible to live, that he should openly and with force grab everything that is necessary for him and loudly proclaim his right for existence."

Page 129, marked, reads as follows:

"For instance, that the fight between the employers and the working men has become acute that strikes occur, among the bosses are such that are known to be very cruel and those who, by their extreme exploitation have brought about these strikes or by their interference with the agreement of other bosses, they will certainly bring about the anger of the working men upon themselves. For instance, that such boss or employer is found dead, killed some place, and near him is found a note explaining that he was killed because he was an exploiter, or for instance for the same reason his factory was burned. There is no doubt of the motive for action in this case and we are positive that the working men of the world will meet such an act with sympathy (will approve such act)."

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Page 131, marked, reads as follows:

"We, reversely, are positive that the revolution will come by itself but we will be big enough to begin it. We believe that the present organization of society leads absolutely to it and that the existing economical crises will be crossed with some political occurrences and that this may become a spark which will ignite the powder. This movement which our comrades wish to bring about artfully will explode by itself. . . Well, when this revolution comes we believe that the influence of the anarchistic ideas will be as strong as we will be able to spread these ideas and how fully they will be explained and cleared from all the prejudices which still live in us on account of hatred, inheritance or breed."

Page 132, marked, reads as follows:

"Then, the revolution is not a goal for us, but a remedy. A remedy which is undoubtedly unavoidable and to which undoubtedly we will have to resort. It is only worth so much, as much as it leads to the goal. . . In France, in Spain, in Italy, in England, in America, in Australia, all over the anarchists strive to destroy private ownership and Government authority to the full and unconditional independence of the individual; that is the general principle of all of our views."

Page 134, marked, reads as follows:

"The development of anarchistic ideas will itself create developed people and in such manner will strengthen the belief and success in the future revolution."

Page 143, marked, reads as follows:

"If you wish that the progress should be useful for

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everyone, if you really desire the liberation of the working man, you must begin by destroying the causes of badness against which you fight."

Page 144, marked, reads as follows:

"In order to make society pacify itself with such measures (with the anarchistic system) we must create a revolution or an overthrow of Government."

Page 152-153, marked, reads as follows:

"Let those who cannot enter the rank of the general movement remain to be defrauded, but you know that the revolution is moving towards you with its entire terrible strength; that it (the revolution) is caused by our society system in that willing or unwilling, it will compel you to take up arms. Make them recognize your right for existence and once arms will appear in your hands. Do not be so foolish as to be satisfied with some reforms; it will not destroy the real root of wrong. This that they have taken away from you, this is the ideal to which you must strive. Now is not the time for you to remain stationary or to stop at foolishness, but to strike a decisive blow to this rotted, and from all sides wrecked, building which they gave the name society! Do not support it (the present society system) or repair it. On the reverse, clean up the place at once so that later you will have no interference in building a new and better society."

Page 155, marked, reads as follows:

"The root of all badness from which you suffer lies in the bad society organization. Government and capital are

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the operators of the machine which chokes you. You may change these wheels as much as you want, remodel them, repair them, but the function of this machine will choke you and you certainly will be choked if you do not destroy the machine itself with those operators which govern her and give her strength - Government and capital. If you do not wish to suffer the consequences, destroy the cause itself."

Page 156, marked, reads as follows:

"Society is constructed so that in order to get out of it it must first be destroyed. In such case the bourgeois has no reason to complain that people who strive for freedom wish to do away with the institutions that oppress them. . . . But the destruction of institutions is revolution. Therefore, the bourgeois who have in their hands the Government will, as soon as they have the Government with them, defend their existence and uphold their systems."

Page 161, marked, reads as follows:

"Once the fight is unavoidable is it not better to be prepared for it beforehand, isn't it better to try to influence the people with our ideal of future which our opponents themselves think is good, but on account of the routine cannot recognize it as being possible to come true. Isn't it better to do so that in a moment of revolution people should be able to make use of the results of the battle which they will have to fight and lead. Let them know which institutions are harmful and which should be destroyed. Do not let them give their exploiters a chance to defraud them again."

Page 168, marked, reads as follows:

"We will not stop before any fictitious fears and we had better take to it with double strength to destroy the existing society which holds itself only on account of the lies and sophism."

Page 172, marked, reads as follows:

"Once the battle begins the act of the anarchists should be to apply all their energy in order that by their example they may carry the masses with them.

That in the coming revolution there will be separate cases of revenge, will be murders, will even be cases of savagery. This most likely we must expect. But will we be able to repel these cases? Not only must we disturb them in doing so, but we ought not disturb them. If the mob goes further than the propagandists what about it, the better it is. They who want to bring about unnecessary sentimentalism had better shoot be shot than be permitted to stop in order to save a few victims. . .

Once the battle begins feelings must be left aside; it is better that the mob should not believe different sentimental phrase shooters. Let them aimlessly destroy everything which will want to stand in their way. All that we can do now is to state that the disappearance of such an individual ought not have any meaning to the working men and that the object of their destruction work must be the institutions; that these must be torn out by the roots and entirely destroyed and not leaving anything which may possible be born under a different name."

Page 173, marked, reads as follows:

"And if it should happen that some bourgeois will be

hung upon lamp-posts, killed on the street, or thrown into the river. Well, they will reap that which they have sown. It is worse for them but it is destined that the mob will be against the mob. Whatever the outcome of the future revolution may be or whatever may happen to them cannot be any worse than our present condition. Present society oppresses us; we must therefore act regardless whatever may happen to those who will be crushed under the lead."

Page 177, marked, reads as follows:

"In such manner the revolution is unavoidable and the reforms are only illusionary. The only thing left to do is to prepare for a coming fight."

Page 183, marked, reads as follows:

"In the revolutions the mob always goes ahead of the forerunners of the movement. Therefore, we will spread our convictions ~~historical~~ as much as possible, we will explain them as much as possible, we will even repeat them if possible, and we will not shut our eyes to the truth. Such propaganda will not only push people away from our deeds but, reversely, will attract to it everybody who craves for freedom and justice."

There is another book written by John Grave entitled "Future Society", translated from the 8th French edition of "La Société Future". This is a supplement to the aforesaid translated book "The Dying Society". This book is published by the Union of Russian Workers of Newark, New Jersey, 1919, and there are about fifty copies of same in Baltimore. Agent purchased same from Sokolowski, the literary agent of the Union of Russian

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Workers in Baltimore. This book is sub-divided into the following chapters:

| | Page |
|--|------|
| I The Day after the Revolution | 3 |
| II Revolution and Darwinism | 13 |
| III The Fight with Nature and Mutual Assistance | 29 |
| IV Revolution and Internationalism | 38 |
| V Revolution - The Fostering Evolution | 47 |
| VI Mechanical Implements of Protection | 57 |
| VII Resounding Unavoidability of Revolution | 57 |
| VIII About the Transformation Period | 74 |
| IX About the Moral Influence of Revolution | 84 |
| X Individual Personality and Society | 93 |
| XI Social Equality. Natural Inequality | 106 |
| XII Egotism and Altruism | 120 |
| XIII Government and Organization | 126 |
| XIV Worthiness | 133 |
| XV Measure of Worthiness and Statistical Commis- sions. | 141 |
| XVI A Class Dictatorship | 146 |
| XVII Public Service | 154 |
| XVIII Parasites | 169 |
| XIX Free Selection of Work | 175 |
| XX Communism and Anarchy | 187 |
| XXI Harmony - Solidarity | 192 |
| XXII Women - Marriage | 199 |
| XXIII Children and Future Society | 211 |
| XXIV Art and Artists | 221 |
| XXV Tradition and Custom | 229 |
| XXVI Liberty from a Scientific View | 237 |

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This book contains two hundred and fifty pages (250) but on account of the bulk Agent will not translate it. Agent wishes to state, however, that this book is sanctioned to the teaching of anarchy and adopted by the Union of Russian Workers as the guide of their principles.

Another book which is largely sold by the Union of Russian Workers through their literary agent, Sokolowski, (Agent purchasing same from him) is the book entitled "From the Program of Syndicalistic Anarchism" by Novomirski, a notorious Russian anarchistic writer and leader of this movement in Russia Switzerland and in other countries. This book contains 192 pages. It was published in 1907, but there appears on it no name of individual, organization or publishing company. Its contents are sub-divided into the following chapters:

| | | |
|--|------|-----|
| Foreword | Page | 3 |
| I Scientific Socialism | | 6 |
| II A Few Words about Productive Powers | | 10 |
| III The Riotous Spirit and Conscience | | 16 |
| IV In Defence of Liberty | | 21 |
| V Authority | | 29 |
| VI Collectivism and Communism | | 37 |
| VII Crime and Punishment | | 49 |
| VIII Independence of Nation | | 52 |
| IX Government and Ownership | | 61 |
| X What They Appear Like and What They Really Are | | 66 |
| XI Liberalism, Socialism and Anarchism | | 88 |
| XII The Class Character of Social Democracy | | 102 |
| XIII The Seizure of Government | | 112 |

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| | | |
|-------|---|-----|
| XIV | Two Dictatorships | 122 |
| XV | Reforms, Parliamentism, Self-Activeness | 130 |
| XVI | Traducianism <u>and</u> Social Democratization and Revolutionary Syndicalism. | 142 |
| XVII | About Expropriation | 153 |
| XVIII | Anarchism, Organization and Party | 162 |
| XIX | The Gravest ^{problems} purposes of the Russian Anarchists | 169 |
| XX | What Later? | 180 |
| XXI | The Project of the Program of Syndicalistic Anarchism | 188 |

This book, as the others above mentioned, is sanctioned for the teaching and spreading of anarchy among the members of the Union of Russian Workers.

Another book which Agent purchased from Sokolowski at Baltimore was written by Michael Bakunin, a notorious Russian Anarchist now dead, entitled "God and Government", published by the Union of Russian Workers of New York in 1918. This booklet is 80 pages in length, in which the writer advocated absolute overthrow of Government and the belief in God.

Agent also purchased pamphlet entitled "What is Anarchism", by Novomirski, first part about property, published by the Unions of Russian Workers of Cleveland and Akron, in 1918, and printed by the socialistic publication company "Robotnik". This pamphlet teaches anarchy and attempts to prove anarchy as being the only solution for the complete liberation of all laws and Government. Page 9, in large type, appears as follows: "Therefore, anarchism leads its problem to endless uninterrupted and all sided development of personal liberty." Page 11, in large type, appears as follows: "Liberty, as understood by anarchism,

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is and has become to be full, absolute possibility of individual creation, full, unlimited individual autonomy."

Agent also purchased pamphlet from Sokolowski of the U.R.W. at Baltimore entitled "The Problem of Communism", by A. Kochikarov, pseudonym Karelim. This pamphlet is a reprint from the journal "Khleib i Volja" (Bread and Freedom) of London, England, and is published by the Union of Russian Workers of Bridgeport, Connecticut, 1919. It is a treatise of the communistic side of anarchy.

Agent also purchased their weekly and monthly newspaper publications which are issued by the Union of Russian Workers for the purpose of spreading anarchy and I. W. W. theories. The following is a list of the names of these publications which are sold by Sokolowski and his assistants, members of the Union of Russian Workers:

"Khleib i Volja" (Bread and Freedom) The motto of this publication is "The Spirit that Destroys is the Spirit that Creates". It is a weekly organ of the Federated Unions of Russian Workers of the United States and Canada, address 133 East 15th Street, New York. Editor and Secretary, Peter Bianky.

"Golos Truzenika" (Voice of the Laborer), published by the I. W. W. organization at 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. Their motto in connection with the title of this paper appears from both sides "Between the classes of the employers and the classes of working men cannot be any peace as long as there are bosses and slaves. The mission of the working class is the destruction of Capitalism".

"Rabochyi i Krestyanin" (Working man and Peasant), published

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by the Soviets of Working Men Deputies in the United States and Canada, New York. The Secretary of this paper is W. Konstantinowich; business manager, S. A. Yournshanoff; their address 133 East 15th Street, New York City.

"Trudovaya Misl" (Labor's Thought), a monthly magazine published by the I. W. W. at 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

All of the above publications are in the Russian language. Also "Golos Praci" of the anarchists communists, a monthly newspaper in the Ukrainian language, as well as "Vlna Praci" (Free Labor) also a Ukrainian publication, are sold by the Union of Russian Workers.

Agent believes that the above mentioned publications and from the program and principles of the Union of Russian Workers proves conclusively that they are anarchists communists and, as he was told by ~~many~~ of the members, the name "Union of Russian Workers" is used only as a camouflage in order to dodge prosecution.

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**GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE "UNION OF
RUSSIAN WORKERS - ANARCHISTS - COMMUNISTS"**

In the publication **KHLIEB I VOLIA** (Bread and Freedom) of July 17, 1919, appears the minutes of a conference of the "UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS" of June 14, 1919, also questions regarding it. This conference should be addressed Chvedor Buddy, 133 E. 15th Street, New York. (AGENT'S NOTE: This party is the same as Theodore Rudy, of whom Agent speaks above as the Anarchistic speaker who was in Baltimore recently lecturing.)

The following list of publications, which are in print at the present time, appear in this newspaper:

1. The Chicago Drama.
2. The Speech of Matren Prisiaznuk.
3. Reclu, "Revolution"
4. Arnold Roller, "General Strike and Social Revolution"
5. Kropotkin, "Political Rights"
6. "Comrade Don't Betray"
7. Novomirski "Manifest of Anarchist Communist"
8. "About the Mexican Communes"
9. Lapetia, "Our Relation to the Soviets"
10. "Twenty Years in Prison"
11. Kropotkin, "The Fall of Present Society"
12. Bertele, "The New Evangels"
13. Dnieprovski, "Anarcho-Syndicalism"
14. Novomirski, "What is Anarchism"
15. Kropotkin, "Mutual Assistance is a Factor of Evolution"
16. Jean Grave, "Dying Society and Anarchism"
17. Kropotkin, "Speeches of a Rioter"

An announcement appears in this paper from Jackson,

Michigan, that the Russians in this town have unanimously adopted the principles of the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS and decided to unite themselves under the FEDERATION OF UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, and meetings will be held there every Monday and Thursday at 8 p.m., also on Sunday at 2 p.m. All correspondence is to be sent to M. Masinehuk, 307 (probably box) Jackson, Michigan.

In the same paper it appears that from Bridgeport, Connecticut, the Russian Branch of the SOCIALIST PARTY have contributed to the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS papers the following sums:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| "Bread and Freedom" | \$50.00 |
| "Workman and Peasant" | \$50.00 |
| "Free Labor" | \$25.00 |
| "Voice of Labor" | \$25.00 |

Also \$43.66 was given for the benefit of an Anarchistic pamphlet "So Said Bakunin". Agent requested an explanation from Sokolowski and other members of the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS as to how it came about that Russian Socialists were contributing to these papers, which are Anarchistic, and Agent learned that in Bridgeport there are 400 members of the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS which have adopted the name of "RUSSIAN BRANCH OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY" as a mask in order to be safe in their movements, because under the name of "UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS" they have been broken up five times.

At Manson, Pennsylvania, D. Shuka is secretary of the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS.

At New Haven, Connecticut, W. Avina is secretary of one of the branches of the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS.

At Youngstown, Ohio, I. Chin is secretary of one of the branches of the UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS.

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Manville, New Jersey: On the 9th of July a mass meeting was held by the "Union of Russian Workers" in which Svobodin, Russian speaker, and Bondarenko, Ukranian speaker, spoke on Anarchy. The secretary of the "Union of Russian Workers" at this city is I. Kiselev.

"KHLIB I VOLIA" On the 26th of June there appears a notice from Passaic, New Jersey, in which it states that the "Union of Russian Workers" have organized with 11 members at the first meeting, and the following were elected as officers:-

Recording Secretary, D. E. Koma

Cashier, R. Shpakowski

Literary Agent, Kovalenka.

All correspondence is to be sent to the following address: R. Shpakowski, 189 Passaic Street, Passaic, N. J. The address of the secretary is D. Koma, 121 3rd. Street, Passaic, New Jersey.

An address from Detroit, Michigan, requesting money to be sent for literature to S. Gueran, 427 S. Greely Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

The supplement to "KHLIB I VOLIA" Volume #1, called "The Weekly Literary Educational Edition" (to the above paper) has two articles "Anarchism-Communism" by P. Kropotkin, and "Dictatorship of Classes" by Jean Graves.

In "KHLIB I VOLIA" of July 3rd, appears the following "Washington: Attorney General Palmer has requested Congress to assign more than a half million dollars to conduct the fight against the Anarchists, Terrorists, and opponents of capitalistic law and order".

"The reader probably remembers that at the beginning of the war the Department of Justice had hired to prevent

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anarchy more than two and a half thousand spies. Now the war is over "Democracy" does not need them any more and the fear of physical labor has caused them to ^{mail} make bombs. They (The Department of Justice) created for themselves work".

The secretary of the Union of Russian Workers of South Manchester, Conn. is M. M. Kulesh, 162 Burke Street.

In Buffalo, New York, A. Androsuk is secretary of the "Union of Russian Workers".

Youngstown, Ohio, J. K. Grevach writes that Bukovecki of Detroit lectured in Youngstown three consecutive nights, but the 3rd night there was some little unpleasantness when three police officers showed up in the hall. Y. Kravechuk is secretary of the Second Branch of "Union of Russian Workers in Detroit. There is also an announcement that Baltimore contributed to the Defense Fund of the "Union of Russian Workers" \$103.30.

An announcement appears in "KHELIE I VOLIA" under date of July 10th that West Virginia was sleeping until several comrades came from different cities, and these comrades have organized the "Union of Russian Workers" in Downs, West Virginia, on the 25th of May, 1919, and on account of that other colonies near Downs have awakened to organize too. Makaroy arrived at Farmington on the 22nd of June and gave a lecture there, and 34 people became members of the "Union of Russian Workers" in that city, and now they have more than 40 members. This announcement is written by one S. Gribenuk of Downs, West Virginia.

New Castle, Penn., A. Bukovecki from Detroit was there on the 20th of June and lectured about the revolutionary movement in Russia, and 31 new workers became members of this organization. On the 21st of June he lectured again at a mass meeting and 21 workers became new members of this organization. The Secretary

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of the "Union of Russian Workers" in Newcastle, Penn., is D. Liev-
chuk. K. Korolenko is temporary secretary "U.R.W." in New Haven,
Conn.

Secretary of "U. R. W." G. Bondarenko, writes that on the
18th of June, A. Beal from Detroit lectured in Embridge, Pa.

Munson, Pa., one K. Zukov is secretary of one of the
"Union of Russian Workers"

At Carnegie, Pa., J. Gribovski is secretary of one of
the branches of the "U.R.W."

From Chicago, Ill., there is an announcement that com-
rade Danilik was released on a cash bond of \$2,000 pending
decision from Washington.

Curtisville, Pa., The following announcement from
Curtisville appeared. On June 15, 1919, was organized the "Union
of Russian Workers" with 23 members. The address of the "Union"
is A. G. Simon, Box 150, Taranton, Pa., care of Gregory Gromiko.

An announcement from Detroit that "U. R. W" #2 will
remove on the first of July to their new headquarters at Labor
Temple Hall, 93 Delar St. near Westminster St., Detroit, Mich.,
where business and agitational meetings will be held every Sunday
at 8 p.m. and educational meetings on Tuesdays at 7 p.m.

Philadelphia, Pa. "U.R.W.#2 held their meetings in
their headquarters on the 3rd floor of the Lithuanian National
Hall at 928 Hermanson Ave., every Friday at 8 p.m.

At Baltimore, Md., R. Zuk secretary of "U. R. W" at
Baltimore and known anarchist of the First Branch, announces that
business meetings instead of Sunday will be held on Saturday at
7 p.m.

McKees Rock, Pa., G. Bondarenko, Secretary of "U.R.W."

hold their meetings Thursdays at 8 p.m. and Sunday at the Ukranian National Home on 8th Street. The books of the "U.R.W" can be gotten from K. Khanevich, 653 Duss Ave., McKees Rock, Pa.

Baltimore, Md. On the 27th of June "U.R.W." #2 entered the FEDERATION OF UNION OF RUSSIAN WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, and 65 members voted for it.

Newark, New Jersey, "U. R. W" #2 have moved to new headquarters at 38 Charleton St., and is open every night between 6 p.m. and 12 midnight. Business meeting held every Tuesday evening, and all correspondence is received by P. Mazar, 38 Charleton St., Newark, N. J.

Wyandot⁴, Michigan. Temporary officers there of the "U. R. W" were elected; Secretary, W. Trofinchuk, and Financial Secretary, Boiko.

Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., announces investigation committee of "U. R. W" are as follows: A. Tarasuk, M. Skok, M. Blagul, S. Smoliakov.

Bridgeport, Conn. The Secretary of "U. R. W" is M. Vorobei.

Carnegie, Pa. J. Gribovski and A. Kondratkov are prominent in the organization of "U. R. W", also the following are members: Ignace Kondratkov, Gabriel Meliankov, Ignatz Vlasenko, A. Moroz, Simon Shenuk, Ilia Bagumov, Michael Kaminaki, Nicholas Moruk, Ivan Avarenkov, Timothy Rodoknov, Anthony Krisievich, Simon Khehkov, Ethim Zeisov, Jakin Tkachov, Ivan Pontus, Timothy Kosiak, Abram Vlasov, Stephen Pochinok, Ivan Cvik, Tanos Thedaishin, Dimitri Lasniko, Simon Karpio, Paul Krasovski.

At Muncion, Pa., Jacob Byrd and Onishiko are somewhat prominent at the "U. R. W" at that place.

"RABOCHYI I KRESTYANIN" (Workman and Peasant)

South Bethlehem, Pa. In this newspaper on June 26, 1919, appeared the following names of those who contributed to this publication.

K. Migura,
O. O. Usen,
W. Luchko
M. Volusuk
I. Karnilo
S. Fedenko
S. Volosuk
P. Ulehik
J. Matvejuk
P. Salei

G. Krachmaluk
N. Baroff
S. Fedenko,
M. Lucuk,
W. Yashuk
W. Pronovich,
W. Pleskov,
W. Kosolski,
S. Kirinuk,
A. Savadski,
I. Cai,

Nicholas Khliebui
G. Shepel
R. Mosko,
N. Hksutik
M. Parasuk
W. Semenchuk
Th. Zuk
M. Semenchuk
Thoma Evlakovich
Michael Romannuk

Portland, Oregon. July 17, 1919, appears names of members of the Investigation Committee of "U.R.W." of Portland, Oregon, as follows: R. Stasevich, A. Volnisti, D. Kochov.

Newcastle, Pa. A note on the 20th of June that A. Bukowski from Detroit was there organizing a "U. R. W" with a membership of 13 workmen. The next day, June 21, the same speaker held another meeting in the woods, speaking upon the theme of the "Revolutionary Movement in Russia" and "Where we are Headed". After this meeting 19 men and 2 women became new members of this organisation. On the 6th of July another meeting was held in which one Kolpiga spoke upon the theme "The Parisian Commune and the Russian Revolution." and another speaker by the name of O. Glavatski spoke upon the theme "What organisations are necessary to the Laboring Class" After this meeting 17 new members entered.

Portland, Ore. Secretary Konceovich announced that on the 29th of June there was a mass meeting held in which Bukowski (from Detroit) read and lectured on the theme "The Russian Revolution, Soviet Government and our Problems" After the meeting 3 new members were taken in.

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The Library of the "U. R. W" is at Akron, Ohio. Secretary A. Bojanov, 170 Washington St., Akron, Ohio.

The following have contributed to the Defense Fund of the "Union of Russian Workers" in Newcastle, Pa.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| D. Levchuk, | W. Krevechna | S. Fifik |
| E. Sazonk, | I. Los | I. Ivanuk |
| W. Baran | G. Doschik | R. Kozel |
| R. Slautich | N. Kosolowski | O. Petrutchik |
| E. Budko | D. Smaluk | I. Pomasuk |
| P. Panasuk | I. Romanuk | J. Levin |
| G. Krilok | D. Romanuk | E. Prokopchuk |
| P. Verkch | G. Rachlei | V. Demiduk |
| S. Falko | L. Lechtimen | A. Korlik |
| G. Andreuk | G. Baruchuk | J. Small |
| I. Grincevich | A. Gorduk | E. Senkevich |
| P. Silka | A. Shapiro | O. Bakup |
| S. Litvinovich | B. Chorasi | E. Haroda |
| S. Kravchuk | G. Vasilovski | I. Rachkovski |
| K. Golovka | W. Gricuk | K. Litvinovich |
| G. Koslovski | A. Johnson | P. Sedlovski |
| D. Theodorenk | I. Vorobeiko | W. Ermanovich |
| E. Deniko | G. Corni | W. Gricuk |
| A. Ivanuk | O. Mauk | I. Koshevick |
| A. Feodorenk | D. Shish | |

The Investigation Committee of the "U. R. W" of Erie, Pa. are I. Akhtanin and H. Anichenko.

Braddock, Pa. Announces that on the 14th of May many of the members of the "U. R. W" were arrested and their headquarters cleaned out, and many of the comrades left this town, so they have decided to give all their literature to the new Branch of the "U. R. W. in Curtisville and Duquesne, Pa., and continue their work on the quiet as much as possible. Clermont announces that they have organized a branch of the "U. R. W." there and all correspondence is to be written to Ivan Kostin, 99 Main Street, Clermont.

Auditing Committee of Detroit for the last 6 months of the 5th Branch of "U. R. W." are G. Vakarov, A. Guk, I. Augustov and F. Kop. Cashier, A. Dubinka of Chicago, Ill., announces that

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the Chicago "U. R. W" members have contributed as follows: "KHLIEB I VOLIA"

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| I. Bura | M. Mpai, |
| S. Lushpick | W. Shurohol |
| A. Dubinka, | W. Kolodich |
| A. Misikov, | I. Dovohei |
| G. Slnkevich | I. Levokvich |
| I. Gronski | T. Jagnich. |

Port Huron, Michigan. The following contributed to the support of "KHLIEB I VOLIA"

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| I. Konseovich | P. Lenski |
| G. Kinen | K. Snandnov |
| S. Konseovich | S. Ginenko |
| M. Sereduk | I. Jarocki |
| P. Sornov | K. Adamenko |
| P. Osadchuk | I. Blachik |
| W. Ivanovski | T. Malinovski |
| S. Moroz | A. Cherniavski |
| I. Chenega | S. Kviatko |
| A. Krinski | |

Sokolovski, Literary Agent of the "U. R. W" resides at 2922 Elliott St., ^{OF} ~~the~~ receives his mail there, as he gave Agent this address.

Agent wishes to call attention to the fact that he purchased from Sokolovski the newspaper "FREEDOM" "A JOURNAL OF CONSTRUCTIVE ANARCHISM" issued in New York by the Freedom Publishing Club, R. F. D. #1, Box 130, New Brunswick, N. J. HARRY Kelly, Editor, Leonard P. Abbott, Associate Editor, J. Isaacson, business manager? This is a monthly journal.

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF FIRST BRANCH OF RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS, - BOLSHEVIKI.

Agent joined this organization in January, 1919, for the purpose of facilitating the investigation of the Bolshevik movement. Agent obtained the Secretary's book of this organization under a suitable pretext and got therefrom all the names and addresses of the members of this organization in Baltimore, 77 in all. (They are as follows)

Summary Report Cont'd
A. L. Rodan

Washington, D. C.

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LIST OF MEMBERS AND ADDRESSES.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| P. Sorokin, | 129 Spring St. |
| A. Kasanchuk, | 129 Spring St. |
| P. Kashperuk, | 129 Spring St. |
| P. Soroka, | 415 Dolles St. |
| G. Livinson, | 300 S. Bond St. |
| N. Onanchuk, | 2026 Eastern Ave. |
| A. Volkov, | 34 Curly St. |
| M. Ogulik, | Box 88, Turner Station. |
| A. Biderman, | 504 Franklin Terrace. |
| J. Tiomny, | 3007 Hudson St. |
| A. Rebkovets, 3007 Hudson St. | |
| Th. Stavski, | 34 Curly St. |
| K. Onanchuk, | Box 88, Turner Station |
| N. Grishko, | 47 11th St., Highlandtown. |
| M. Oleshevski, | 2816 O'Donnell St. |
| A. Lazaruk, | 1519 Gough St. |
| D. Karlanisk, | 1735 E. Fleet St. |
| P. Gorlenko, | 1342 Fulton Ave. |
| T. Bachur, | 1110 S. Linwood Ave. |
| P. Vasilcow, | 1009 N. Rutland Ave. |
| D. Fedoruk, | 1044 E. Granby St. |
| P. Misko, | 1613 E. Pratt St. |
| J. Segal, | 1307 E. Lombard St. |
| M. Krimer, | 2026 Eastern Ave. |
| S. Androsuk, | 505 Durken St. |
| H. Dudarik, | 509 S. Register St. |
| Poleshohuk, | 633 Montford Ave. |
| M. Kolodny | 30 N. Patterson Park Ave. |
| R. Milarsky, | 726 E. Baltimore St. (agent, alias) |
| E. Latsky, | 145 Jackson Place. |
| Vojtuk | 1811 E. Baltimore St. |
| B. Fedaruk, | Box 88, Turner Station |
| L. Antonchek | |
| J. Koslenka | 206 Caroline St. |
| A. Volkov | 34 Curly St. |
| J. Selutich | 47 11th St. Highlandtown. |
| J. Bielko, | Box 88, Turner Station |
| J. Meleshko | 47 11th St. Highlandtown. |
| A. Irofinov | |
| P. Degomonuk, | 13 10th St. Highlandtown |
| Ivan Selkovets, | 47 11th St. Highlandtown |
| Jacob Semonisecki | 47 11th St. Highlandtown |
| D. Rebkovets, | Box 88, Turner Station. |
| Pechota | 47 11th St. |
| S. Semonisecki, | 47 11th Street. |
| A. Nikolaichuk | 19 S. Ann St. |
| G. Kiripovich | 1230 S. Decker St. |
| J. Zetotich | 47 11th St. |
| Th. Belakovich | 47 11th St. |
| R. Shushko | 47 11th St. |
| A. Kobec | 305 14th St. Highlandtown |
| N. Kraus | 1632 E. Fayette St. |
| J. Rosoff | 916 Watson St. |
| S. Stepanuk, | 1307 Pratt St. |

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| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| M. Koslenko | 206 Caroline St. |
| Karnanoh | c/o Am. Br. of Soc. Hdqtrs. |
| S. Shoets | 226 Caroline St. |
| P. Charchenoko | 420 Broadway |
| S. Protasovitski | 1104 Streeper St. |
| M. Mansetz | 13 10th St. Highlandtown |
| G. Burvan | 520 Durken St. |
| Th. Kraevski | 124 S. Montford Ave. |
| J. Kobec | 305 14th St. Highlandtown |
| J. Shalihejko | 508 S. Ann St. |
| Bey | 13 N. Breter St. |
| Shoets | 226 Caroline St. |
| S. Miller | 208 High St. |
| P. Kordeluk | 306 14th St., Highlandtown. |
| M. Patchick | Box 88, Turner Station. |
| Isidor Hajdich | 215 N. Pine St. |
| Kh. Shalau | 214 S. Bond St. |
| Blajchuk | 19 N. Ann St. |
| J. Hrashko | 819 N. Pratt St. |
| P. Grechka | 320 14th St. |
| C. Grin | 320 14th St. |
| Aleksej Stepanov | 214 N. High St. |
| K. Pukach, | 633 S. Muntford Ave. |

J. Tiomny, residing at 3007 Hudson St., is secretary of this organization.

P. Sorokin is prominent among the Bolsheviki in Baltimore. He is married, and A. Kasanohuk, who lives with him, is very prominent in this movement and he has been elected a delegate to the International Convention of Communists in Chicago, to be held at the end of this month and the beginning of next month.

P. Soroka is prominent in this organization.

A. Volkey is the leader of this movement in Baltimore and a rabid speaker.

A. Biderman is a forcible speaker and Bolsheviki; left sometime ago for New York.

A. Rebkovetz; somewhat prominent in this movement.

M. Krimer; prominent in this party.

One Dudarek, intelligent, a good speaker, very rabid, left for New York.

H. Intaky is prominent in this organization.

Vojak is prominent in this organization.

Koslenko and his wife are the financial secretaries of this organization.

Grishka Karnauch alias Grishka Karamuch, alias George Cohen is a forcible speaker, very intelligent, alleged to have studied electrical engineering for 3 years; about 6 years in this country; has no first nor second papers; he never wears a coat or hat; he lives at the American Branch of Socialist Headquarters and organized one of their branches in Baltimore. He does not believe in working; sells Bolsheviki literature for a living. Was arrested at the beginning of June together with S. Miller of the same organization as suspects in the explosions. Was sentenced to 3 months as a vagrant; served 30 days in Jessup House of Correction in Baltimore, and released on July 9. He just completed a drama entitled, "The Spirit of the Russian People During the Revolution" which will be played by the Baltimore Bolsheviki Branch sometime in September. He suggested to Agent to go with him to Washington and look over the capitol and other buildings but did not give reason for same. Agent refused until he would be able to consult with the chief of this Bureau. He advocates overthrow of the government by force and Agent considers him as a dangerous character. He also believes that he is somewhat demented.

Boy is one of the financial secretaries of this organization; travelled throughout France, Canada, and the United States; not a citizen; married; wife and 6 children; is more of an Anarchist than a Bolsheviki, as he stated to Agent on several occasions.

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Agent was instructed by Mr. Hoover to be in Scranton on July 6, to attend a meeting there in which L. Martens, self-styled Bolsheviki Ambassador, was to speak. Agent went there and conferred with Agent McHenry and then proceeded to Rock Glen Park. On the way he got acquainted with some Russian and Polish members of the Russian Socialist Bolshiviki Party. Agent McHenry was also in the park, but at a distance where he would be unnoticed. He made arrangements with a special policeman dressed in soldiers' uniform named Lukasek, who understands Russian, to help if it was necessary. Prior to the speeches that were made there, Agent learned that the largest percentage of those attending this meeting were Lithuanians, then Russians, Poles, Ukaranians and several Jews. Agent inquired as to the largest party in this district and he learned that most of them belonged to the Russian Branch of the Socialist Party, Left Wing, Bolsheviki, also that the Lithuanians, Ukaranians and Poles belonged to the same party in their respective branches. Agent did not notice that any of the Union of Russian Workers, Anarchists-Communists, were present. Agent is of the opinion that if there are any of this organization there must be very few of them.

Martens did not arrive at this meeting, instead, a Lithuanian speaker from Elizabeth, N. J., addressed the meeting in the Lithuanian language. His speech was of a milder Bolsheviki type. The second speaker was Nicholas Hourwich, former editor of the "NOVY MIR" and was well known to this bureau. He spoke between the hours of 3 and 4 p.m., in the Russian language. Agent gives portions of this speech, as he considers them important to show that the Bolsheviki in this country adopted in their program the violent overthrow of government. In his introduction he stated as follows:-

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"We have assembled here to uphold the Russian Soviet government because the victory which they have attained spreads its echo to the rest of the world, and their victory means our victory and soon the soviet form of government will prevail throughout the world. The Mensheviks and the Anarchists have repeatedly asked us, 'Are we for violence' Our reply is 'Yes, and yes, we are for violence'. It would be folly for us to attempt to overthrow this capitalistic government with our bare hands while they are in possession of a trained army and weapons. There is a true proverb spoken by the woodman to the effect that 'With a wedge you can knock out a wedge', therefore, working men unite yourselves and ^{Strike} construct a wedge against the wedge to attain your victory. Against cannon you must have cannon and fight with cannon and weapons. Against an army you must have an army, therefore join the Red Guards in order to throw off the government and establish a government of the proletariat dictatorship. Destroy the capitalistic government entirely and upon the ruins of this rotten shack (meaning government) establish a new castle of the Soviet government. You are all acquainted with the picture which represents as follows: On the top sits the Czar. Underneath him holding him up are his generals and admirals. Underneath them holding up both are the capitalists and the petty merchants. This entire pyramid is supported and lies upon the spine of the working men. The capitalists say to the Czar 'You are getting too heavy, we are going to jerk you off and they overthrow the Czar. Then they say to the working men 'Now you are able to hold us better' but the working men now replies 'Down with you, you are to stand in the ranks with us and work or you don't get anything to eat' The Russian under the old regime could not withstand the pressure of the German army although they

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had for their assistance the Allies. Now the Russian Soviet government armies are fighting not only on one front as in the Prussian War, but on 15 fronts and gaining glorious victories, daily pushing the Allies farther and farther away from them. The time has arrived when a Soviet Government should be established in the United States, and you working men should unite with the Bolsheviki of other countries like the Allies are doing. Unite yourself with the German Spartacus (Bolsheviki) party to gain a universal victory."

Here Hourwich introduced a resolution which was supposed to have been accepted unanimously, to send congratulations to the Soviet Government of Russia and he mentioned that this resolution would be carried by the so-called Soviet Ambassador Martens to Moscow in the near future. Although Agent does not recall more of the speech, but in general it was very seditious, openly advocating the overthrow of this government by violence and force and raising armies to accomplish their goal. One Carl Arminas, alias Hermann, a Lithuanian residing at 206 Johnson St., Pittston, Pa. was chairman of this meeting. He is a leader of the Lithuanian Bolsheviki movement in the mining district in and about the vicinity of Scranton. He is alleged to have been arrested before on account of his activities. One Sawicki spoke in the Ukranian language. Agent does not repeat portions of the speech as it was a similar speech to that of Hourwich. He did not finish his speech as he was interrupted on account of an approaching storm which broke up the meeting immediately. At this time some officers, whom Agent later learned were the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, arrested Hourwich, Arminas, and one Gemas, the latter being the literary agent who sold at this meeting the Soviet magazines and a Soviet bulletin. Agent

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received some from them and left them with Agent McHenry.

On July 12th following the meeting, Agent while walking on the street with Karnauch and several others, met one Russian Alexei Stepanoff, residing 214 North High St., Baltimore, Md., a machinist, whom Karnauch persuaded to join the Bolsheviki, which Stepanoff did. Agent was told by Karnauch on several occasions and also by other members that Dr. J. Nogovitski was excluded from the Russian Branch of Socialist-Bolsheviki, as being a traitor and a government spy; that he was in constant touch with the police; that he was a fake doctor; that he gave away and sold revolvers; that he was exposed as an impostor by Honrwich, and that Nogovitski is at the present time in New York.

On July 13, a Bolsheviki meeting was held at Fisher Hall at which Agent presided. Agent at this meeting, had Kasanebnik, prominent in this organization, make a motion to give to Agent the books of this organization. Agent then made a speech showing the advantages of Agent receiving these books, as he would write to every individual member and more members would attend the meetings. Financial Secretary Bay sent for the book and gave to Agent. Agent then copied all the names and addresses of all the members of this organization as they are set forth in a previous part of this report, and returned the book to the organization. Agent, in order to make good his promise, wrote some 70 odd postal cards to every member of this organization and was assisted in same by Dr. Laskowsky of the Immigration Department.

On July 19, 1919, at the Picnic which was arranged by the Holy Trinity Independent Russian Church, known as Nikolenko Church, of which Agent spoke above in his report of the Union of Russian Workers, the second speaker at this meeting was one Oilkin from Philadelphia, who is a very prominent speaker in the

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First Branch of Russian Socialists (Bolsheviki) in Philadelphia. Agent got acquainted with Oalken rather intimately and he invited Agent to come to Philadelphia. He spoke about the progress of the Revolution in Russia and urged to do likewise in this country. He told the advantages of the Soviet government and advocated the overthrow of government by force and violence, also the overthrow of the belief of any religion or in God.

On July 20, a meeting was held by the Bolsheviki at Fisher Hall beginning 10.30 a.m. and ending at 3 p.m., and the convention which is to be held in Chicago of the Federated Socialist party on August 23rd, and also the conference of the Communist Party on September 1st, was discussed. Under suggestion of Agent they voted for Chicago. Agent took this step because if they voted for Detroit and if Agent should attend there he would probably be recognised as he is known by some of the Detroit members, as he operated in Detroit for a long period. Agent was also nominated as delegate to this International Conference. Agent declined this nomination as per instructions of Chief Flynn and Mr. Hoover not to accept the official delegation of the organization. Kosianchuk was delegated or elected, and Agent made arrangements with him, stating that he would probably be in Chicago in the near future and if he is he will go with him to this conference and assist him, as Agent was instructed by Mr. Hoover that he is to go to Chicago to attend this conference with another official of this Department. At this meeting a Polish Delegate named Truss, who was a member of the Union of Russian Workers and former member of the Bolsheviki Party, wished to step out of the Union of Russian Workers and to re-organise the Polish Branch of the Bolsheviki in Baltimore. The following were elected as delegates: Volkov, Voituk, Kramer, and another delegate whose

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name Agent does not remember, and Agent was elevated as chairman of this Committee. Agent accepted this position in order to facilitate his investigation of the Bolshevik movement and their methods of organizing the new branches. Also a motion was accepted that on July 27, a delegation and as many members of the Bolshevik in Baltimore as possible are to go to Philadelphia to get acquainted with the Philadelphia Branch and attend the mass meeting. In the evening Agent proceeded to Victoria Theatre, where a mass meeting was held under the auspices of the "Workers' Defense ^{Union} ~~League~~" Speaker Fred Beidencapp, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Metal Workers, and Miss Dora Lohse, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, spoke upon the theme of "Amnesty to Political Prisoners" It was a protest against keeping in prison 1500 so-called political prisoners. Agent was in company with Theo. Buddy, notorious anarchist speaker of New York. Agent does not give details of this meeting as Agents of the Baltimore Office were present and probably will make a detailed report of same.

On July 28rd Agent presided at a Bolshevik meeting at Fisher Hall. Agent Joyce of the Washington Office was introduced by Agent at this meeting as an American Bolshevik. At this meeting Karanukh read his drama, which he wrote, and about which Agent spoke above. However, Agent will give the substance here of this drama. The drama is composed of 3 acts: First Act: A village in Russia and a stranger arrives there selling revolutionary propaganda in secret. Second Act: Represents the news of the revolution and return of a Russian soldier into the village telling of same. Third Act: Represents a mass meeting, the division of land and other property by the peasants and the appearance of a Soviet delegate in the village.

On July 27th Agent proceeded to Philadelphia on an

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excursion train in company with A. Kasianchuk, Karnauch, Sorokin, Rabkievich, Soroka, Voituk, and J. Tiomny, the secretary of the organization, and another member whose name Agent does not recall. On the train they sang Russian songs, and arriving at Philadelphia we proceeded to the Russki Narodni Dom (Russian Peoples Home) where we were met by one Ignatuk, a leader of the Russian radicals in Philadelphia, and another member. We were taken to dine at the Bela Kun restaurant on 6th St., named after the Soviet leader of Hungary, which was a hang-out of Hungarian and Russian Bolsheviks. From there we were taken to 717 Fremont Ave., where a mass meeting was held, beginning at 2 p.m.. Agent and the other members of Baltimore were introduced to Feinstein, Oilkin, Krah-wiecki, Vaduk and other speakers and leaders of the Bolshevik movement in Philadelphia. Tiomny pointed out to Agent a government agent (who was sitting on the platform) and stated to be careful not to say anything so he could hear. Ignatuk pointed out a Latvian Russian Priest who was sitting among the crowd, as a stool pigeon who carries news to the government. They also told agent that the owner of the hall gives the police detectives a dollar or two to stay out of the hall, which they do, but that the government agent could not be fixed. He would not accept any money from any one. Several hundred people were present at this meeting. The first speaker was Vaduk, who spoke in Polish. He is the leader of the Polish Bolsheviks in Philadelphia. He urged the Polish people present to enter the ranks of the Bolsheviks. He also mentioned the Polish hardships and the massacre of the Jews in Palestine. The Baltimore members present invited him to speak in the near future and help organize the Poles into the Bolshevik movement. The second speaker was Tiomny of Baltimore, who made a short speech eulogizing the Polish radical spirit and thanking them

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for the reception of the Baltimore members. The Third speaker was Oilkin, who spoke in Russian urging them to adopt the "LEFT WING" of the Communists at the next conference which is to be held in Chicago on September 1st. Also to adopt the "Proletariat Dictatorship" and speed up the revolution to adopt the Soviet government everywhere. He is a forcible speaker and he is the same who spoke at the United Radical Picnic in Baltimore on July 19. Agent was told when Trotsky was in Philadelphia some time in 1917, before returning to Russia, he delivered a lecture there and Oilkin presented him with flowers in the name of the Russian radicals in Philadelphia, and that he made such a stirring presentation that Trotsky wept. Oilkin by that speech won Trotsky's friendship and when he goes to Russia it is expected Trotsky will give him a high position there. He is alleged to have attended a university in the United States, but was expelled from same on account of his radical ideas. The fourth speaker spoke in Ukranian but was unfavorably received by the audience. The fifth speaker was Krakowiecki, who also spoke in ^{Ukrainian} ~~Ukranian~~. He is a forcible speaker and the audience almost cried when he spoke. Agent was told that Krakowiecki until about a year and a half ago was a monk in the Ukranian Russian Church in the United States, but was converted to Bolshevism. He is illiterate and can hardly sign his name even in his own mother language. However he is a very gifted speaker and a party at this meeting said he was a speaker that filled their hall until it almost burst. He was invited by the Baltimore members to speak at a mass meeting in the near future and help organize the new Ukranian Branch at Curtis Bay, Md., as they have recently applied for assistance to Baltimore in their re-organization movement. He told Agent that it will be almost impossible for him to come to Baltimore but he will try to

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do so, as he is leaving for Detroit and from there goes far West. He gave as his address 322 or 522 East 5th St., New York, care of Ukranian Headquarters. The sixth speaker was Feinstein, who spoke in Russian. Agent learned that there are two branches of the Russian Bolsheviki in Philadelphia, and the first Branch has more than 500 active members, and that there are only about 20 members of the "Union of Russian Workers" Anarchists; that Philadelphia will send to Chicago 4 or 5 delegates to the conference; that from now on they will assist in spreading this movement in Baltimore. Agent also heard a rumor there that the Executive Committee of the Bolsheviki, which is now in New York, may be removed to Philadelphia, as there are many crooked things going on in New York, and on the other hand there are few government agents in Philadelphia and it is safer for them to operate there.

THE PROGRAM OF RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS - BOLSEVIKI.

These are extracts from the "Program of the Communists" (Bolsheviki) written by N. Bucharin, published by the Russian Socialist Federations in New York.

On Page 14, under the caption "To Communism through Dictatorship of the Proletariat" we find as follows:

"How can the Communistic System be established? How can we reach it? Upon this the Communistic Party replies, 'Through the Dictatorship of the Proletariat' Dictatorship means an iron power, a power that does not have mercy upon its enemies. Dictatorship of the working class means the government authority of the working class which crushes the bourgeois and the land owners. This power of the working men can only grow from a social revolution of the working class which destroys the bourgeois government and the bourgeois power and upon its ruins builds a new government, a government of the proletariat masses and which upholds his poverty.

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Here really we stand for a working man government and Anarchists are against it. It means that we communists are for a working mens government which is needed for a time to keep a tight hand over their oponents, until he will cast out all the burgeois; until he will knock out from them all their haughtiness; until they destroy ^{hopes} ~~all/parties~~ of the burgeois to raise themselves again to power. Then it means that you Communists are for violence? They ask us. 'Certainly' we answer to this, "But we are for revolutionary violence" First of all we think through agreements with the capitalists the working men will never reach anything. On the path of agreement as the Mensheviks and the S. R. (Social Revolutionists) teach us no good will come out. The liberation of the working class cannot be gotten otherwise but through revolution; that is through an overthrow of the capitalistic government; through a destruction of the burgeois government and every revolution is a violence upon the former rulers. The Martov Revolution (name derived from the month of March in which it occurred) in Russia was violence over the violent land owners and over the Czar. The October revolution was violence of the working men, peasants, and soldiers upon the burgeois, and such violence; violence against those who oppressed most the laboring masses. Such violence is not only bad but it is sacred.....".

On Page 18 appears the following:

"Violence of the worker against the burgeois has for its ideal the liberation of millions of laboring people from slavery, the saving from the wrath of capitalism, from pirate wars, from wild plunder, and from destruction of all that that mankind built and saved for centuries and for thousands of years. On account of that it is absolutely necessary for revolution and for the construction of the Communist System, the iron dictatorship of the

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working men."

On Page 22, the last paragraph reads as follows:

"Through an unmerciful, hard government of the working men; through dictatorship of the proletariat to reach Communism is the motto of our party, and the program of our party is the program of dictatorship of the proletariat."

In a pamphlet entitled "Political Parties in Russia and the Problem of the Proletariat" written by M. Lenine, and published by the New York section of Bolsheviks, and printed by "NOVY MIR" New York, 1918, is divided into questions and answers. On pages 4 and 5, is as follows:-

"What government system is wanted at the present time?

"Q" (the Bolshevik answer) 'A republic of soviets of working men, soldiers, peasants and other deputies'. 'Destruction of the standing army and police, and changing them one by one into an armed nation, not only elected but also changing officials, and they are to receive not more pay than a good working man'."

Page 6, Question 7: "Must we uphold the present government?

"Q" (The Bolshevik answer) No, let the capitalists uphold it, we must prepare all the people to be ruled by the Soviet working men, soldiers, and other deputies."

Page 9, Question 14: "Are we for the present war or against it?

(Q) (The Bolshevik answer) "Most decidedly against any imperialistic war in general, against all bourgeois government which lead such wars."

Page 11, Question 19: "Must we overthrow all monarchies in general?

"Q" (The Bolshevik answer) We cannot limit the

revolution, we must only help actual revolutionists in all countries without exception to overthrow all monarchies."

**GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING RUSSIAN
SOCIALISTS - BOLSHEVIKI.**

PHILADELPHIA. At the present time publish a magazine called "THE COMMUNIST" published by the Soviet Deputies of the Russian Working Mens Colony of Philadelphia, and vicinity. The first volume is of June, 1919. The object of it is, as it says in the foreword, to uphold fully the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics and their worker peasant government and to co-act with the world's social revolution..... as the Bolsheviki in Russia; as the Spartacus in Germany; as all the Communistic party of the Northern countries of Europe, and as the "Left Wing" of the Socialist Party in America, we are for the iron dictatorship of the proletariat. Our motto is "All power to the Soviets of the working class."

Page 37 contains an article written by M. Olkin entitled, "Armies or Revolution" One of the paragraphs reads, "A revolutionary Socialist (Communist) therefore teach the working man to organize and to such organizations whose problems may be at the proper moment to grab the government in their hands. Give the factories and shops to the working men and land to the working peasant."

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA. On June 22, 1919, a meeting was held and a branch of the Russian Socialist Party (Bolsheviki) was established with the following officers elected:- Secretary, Aleksai Didik, Financial Secretary Nichols Beresovsky, Cashier, Ivan Titanik, Correspondent, Jacob Bojko, Organizer Timothy Jasinsky. All correspondence is to be addressed to Aleksai Didik, 56 Bowd Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

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In Mainard, Mass., in which there were about 200 Russians at the beginning of July, a branch of the Russian Socialist Party - Bolsheviki, was formed.

On July 9, Agent in company with Volkov (above mentioned) proceeded to Nikelenko's church where Nikelenko was reading the evangels. Several questions were put to Nikelenko by 2 or 3 members of the Bolsheviki present, and he stated that he does not know whether there is a God; that he does not believe in hell, but he preaches the evangels. When Volkov began to make a speech along Bolshevism the meeting broke up about 10 o'clock almost in a free for all fight. Agent is of the opinion that Nikelenko, although he is somewhat radical and co-mingles with radical organisations, is not dangerous, and that the reports which Selecki, priest of one of the Russian churches in Baltimore, writes about him are much exaggerated and brought about on account of the competition between these two churches.

"The Left Wing" A call has been issued for the organization of a Communist Party in Chicago on September 1st., The Convention, so-called, by a "National Organisation Committee" consisting of Dennis E. Batt, D. Elbaum, O. C. Johnson, John Keracher, I. Kopnagel, J. Stilson, and A. Stoklitsky. These all are from Michigan, but there seems to be some distinction between them and the "Left Wing" which is to be adopted throughout the country in general. This party is to be formed because recently all foreign Socialist Federations were excluded from the Socialist Party of America on account of their adoption of the "Left Wing" The "Left Wing" program is that of the Bolsheviki, and those who believe in overthrow of this government by violence and dictatorship of the proletariat. The new party will be called "The Communistic Party" and will consist of all the foreign socialists

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in this country who adopt the "Left Wing" and also some of the American Branches who believe in the same program. It is rumored that now the Union of Russian Workers will probably unite with the Bolsheviki in this country under the Communistic program. In fact Agent noticed in Baltimore that some propaganda to that effect is circulating. Agent made arrangements in Baltimore through the firm of Riggs, Rossmann & Hunter, Insurance Agents, to receive an introduction to a Chicago firm to assist Agent to keep under cover as their employee when Agent expects to go to Chicago to attend this conference. There will be another conference of the Federated Socialist Party in which all the foreign branches of the United States and Canada will convene together with the American Branch, which will take place from August 23rd until about August 30th.

Agent got acquainted with some of the German Spartacus (Bolsheviki) in Baltimore, who belong to the German Socialist Branch, and he learned from them that they unanimously adopted the "Left Wing" as the Russian Delegation has, and will send delegates to the above mentioned conference in Chicago.

ADDRESSES OF VARIOUS HEADQUARTERS OF BOLSHEVISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, 701 North 8th. Street. Business meetings held Friday at 8 p.m. From the first of August there will also be new headquarters at 259 North 6th Street.

Hartford, Conn. Headquarters 5 Central Row St., Radman's Hall near Post Office. Business meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Secretary of this organization is Michko.

Elizabeth, N. J., Headquarters 61 Broadway.

Newburgh, N. Y. Secretary of their organization is Govatuk or Hovatuk.

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Newark, N. J. The Second Branch of this Party removed from their headquarters on August 1st, to 23 Adams St. Meetings held Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. The "Working Mens Club" of the Russian Soviet Deputies is located at 97 Springfield Ave. Secretary of this organization is Bulba. Secretary of the Second Branch is Khronski. Secretary of the "Defense for Political Prisoners" of the Russian Branches is R. Konsego.

South River, N. J. The following new officers were elected there: Secretary, Semenow; Financial Secretary, Kreschuk; Cashier, Khanaeff; Librarian, Green; Literary Agent, Rakita; Organizer, Michaelovski. Investigation Committee, Kamur, Heshkut, and Gatkovich. All correspondence is forwarded to S. Siemonow, Box 782, South River, N. J.

Manchester, N. H. Secretary, P. Jarmoluk.

Lincoln, N. Y. Secretary, W. Sirachuk

Newark, N. J. R. Konsego's address is 17 Livingston St.

Lawrence, Mass. All correspondence or party business is sent to Andry Sidelnick, who is secretary of the Organization, at 34 Chase St., Methuen, Lawrence, Mass.

Bayonne, N. J. One of the secretaries is Peter Muski.

Plainfield, N. J. Address of Headquarters is 204 West Front St.

Philadelphia, Pa. Second Branch of Russian Socialists (Bolsheviki) headquarters at 1649 Hunting Park Ave. G. Ostrowski is secretary.

Quincy, Mass. Headquarters at 65 Simper St.

Chicopee Falls, Mass. Headquarters 69 Main St. Meetings held every Sunday at 12 noon.

Camden, N. J. Headquarters at 1139 South 4th St. Meetings

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Tuesday at 8 p.m., Secretary, Kvasichin.

Minneapolis, Minn. Headquarters 921 Main St., N. E.

Meetings held every last Saturday of the month at 8 p.m., and discussion meetings every ~~Sunday~~ second and fourth Sunday of the month at 8 p.m..

New Britain, Conn. Meetings held every Sunday at 10 a.m. at Skritulski Hall on Broad Street.

Bristol, Conn. Meetings held every Sunday 10 a.m. at Empire Hall near Main Street.